

## WRITE FOR FARM INFORMATION IF YOU WANT IT

National and State legislation have, then the Smith-Lever law in its operation, established Agricultural Headquarters for Tennessee with the Division of Extension of the College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The Division of Extension was established for your use. Information about the farm and the farm home may be had there. If you will use the form given below, you will receive the information you desire. If you have a farm experience of value to others, write to the Division of Extension about it.

Write your name here.

Your county.

Your address.

In my farming operations I am particularly interested in these things:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Please see that I get such information on these subjects as you print.

Any special question will likewise receive prompt attention.

## PRUNE AT THE CORRECT TIME

Only in That Way Can One Expect To Get Highest Yields From Fruit

## PRUNE GRAPES IN JANUARY

Peaches Demand Special Attention and Should Always Be Pruned—Apples Pruned in Late April Or Early May Do Well.

Grapes are best pruned before any danger of bleeding, which results when the vines are cut after the sap flows. Warm weather even in January may start the sap, and it seldom happens in Tennessee that February does not start the sap in grape vines.

Neglected vines are best pruned by cutting all new growth back to one or two buds, and leaving no new shoots, less than eight inches apart. Where vines are pruned every year, the pruning is simple enough, but in unpruned vines there is often long spacing where no new wood occurs. When the vines have become very long, with the new growth near the ends, it is good practice to make sharp vertical bends in the main canes, fastening the vine rigidly to wire trellis or stakes. During the next season new shoots are almost sure to spring in the curves, and if these new shoots are pruned the following winter to two buds, each will produce good fruit; or the main cane can be cut back to any new shoot, on which thereafter by careful pruning, well spaced fruiting parts can be developed.

Some growers prefer to leave two or four shoots of last season's growth to each vine, cutting back each shoot to six to ten buds. Whatever the method, for best results the vines should be pruned every year and the best time to prune is January.

Peaches may be pruned at any time while dormant, and in large orchards the work had best be begun in December in order to be sure of finishing it. Never neglect peach pruning.

Apples in bearing are best pruned in late April or early May, about the time the first leaves are full grown. This will permit the formation during the season of fruit buds for the following year.—Charles A. Keffer, Director, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

## TWO TYPES OF SILOS FOR TENNESSEANS

Experience is Showing That Either the Tennessee Wood-hoop Or the Concrete Silo is Good

The two types of silos best adapted to Tennessee are the cheap, temporary silo built of wood, and the permanent type, or solid wall, concrete silo. For a farmer who wishes a cheap silo, there is nothing better than the Tennessee Wood-hoop type. This is built of 1"x4" pine flooring, which should be of good quality heart pine, free from knots and sap, matched, planned, and tongued and grooved. The hoops are made of 1/2"x4" green white oak, or green elm boards. They should be bent around a form and made four-ply thick. The 1"x4" staves are set upright inside of these hoops.

This makes the cheapest and best type of wood silo, and one of the easiest to build. The average cost of such a silo is \$1.00 per ton capacity where all the material is purchased and all the labor hired.

For a permanent silo there is nothing better nor cheaper for Tennessee farmers than concrete. It can be built for an average cost of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton capacity, and if properly constructed will last indefinitely. It should be built of good material with a solid wall, six inches thick, properly reinforced, and made smooth and slick on the inside.—C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

## BANKERS ASSIST FARMERS IN ESTABLISHING THEIR FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

There can be little question as to the benefits of long time loans to farmers at more reasonable rates than they have been paying in some localities in the past. The bankers themselves, some of whom at first were prone to criticize the propriety of the Farm Loan Act, are now taking a very favorable attitude. In many localities a local banker is acting as secretary-treasurer of the local loan association. This, it seems to me, is quite desirable.

The local banker usually has not only the confidence of the local people, but he has had the right kind of business experience to handle the affairs of the association in the best manner. And fully as important as these reasons, I believe, is the fact that by being in such close touch with the members of the local farm loan association he will be in the very best possible position to advise with prospective borrowers as to the most profitable use of their funds.

County agents will undoubtedly be of much service in shaping farm loans, and in advising the farmer as to ways in which he may use his new capital to the best advantage, to secure the largest possible returns.—C. E. Alfred, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

## POPULAR NAMES FOR FARM HOMES.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the selection of popular names for well known farms. This has been especially true in counties where the local papers have published lists of farm names as announced by the owners.

Some well-selected farm names, many of them widely known throughout Tennessee for years past, are: Leapedez Farm, Silieba Farm, Fair Acres Farm, Ames Plantation, James Farm, Meadow Brook Farm, Bonnohut Farm, Protumna Farm, Sunny Brook Farm, Poplar Hill Farm, Northcliff Farm, Greystone Farm, Knobel Farm, Hill Top Farm, Woodbine Farm, Waddington Farm.

## WHY IS BEEF SCRAP NEEDED?

Poultry Specialist Answers Question by Saying It Makes Hens Lay More Eggs

## FEED WHAT YOUR HENS WANT

Fall and Winter Eggs May Be Expected From Hens If They Are Fed the Right Kind of Feeds During the Laying Period.

Beef scraps supply the much needed animal protein in balancing the ration of laying hens. It takes the place of worms and grubs that are plentiful in the early spring months, when hens lay heaviest. By supplying this animal protein in the form of beef scraps, and by allowing abundance of succulent green feed, grain and water, hens can be made to lay as well in the fall and winter as during the spring season.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has, by tried experiments, produced an average annual lay for farm-sized flocks of 147 eggs per bird, by feeding scratch feed morning and night in a four-inch litter of straw, two parts of corn and one part oats, and a dry mash kept before the hens at all times of 300 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds beef scraps, (100 pounds of wheat shorts may be added.) Without beef scraps the hens laid less than one-half the quantity of eggs.—R. N. Crane, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

We have arranged for a series of six interesting articles, "War Talks, by Uncle Dan," written by Mr. Howard H. Gross, president of the Universal Military Training League, of which this is the first. They tell in a graphic way why military training is of value, both to the nation and to the individual, and our readers will find them of unusual interest.

## WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number One

America Must Fight Hard or Germany May Win—Necessity for Military Training.

"Now, Billie," said his mother, "your Uncle Dan is coming tomorrow to spend a week with us on the farm, and if you want to know about the war, here's your opportunity. Uncle Dan is probably one of the best-informed men in the country." Billie clapped his hands and gave such a whoop that he awakened the baby, but what could you expect of a fifteen-year-old boy who is a living interrogation point and wants to know about war?

Uncle Dan arrived in due time and Billie watched for an opportunity. It came that evening after dinner when Uncle Dan had lighted a cigar and taken a seat on the porch.

"I'm mighty glad you came, Uncle Dan. I want to talk to you about the war. We have just put military training in our township high school, but we had a hard time to do it. The Joneses and the Greggs objected. They said the war wouldn't come over here. Grandma Jones said: 'They ain't no use to worrit, it will soon blow over.' Well, we put the training in just the same. You order heard Judge Brownell, the president of the school board, do the slackers up. He said unless we take off our coats and go to it, Germany may yet win, and if she does, she will take over the great British fleet as a war trophy and compel us to do what ever she wants to; that she could make us pay all the cost of the war; the kaiser could tax us as he pleased and that we couldn't help ourselves. He could make every one pay over a part of what he earns; that he could make the farmers pay rent for their own farms, etc. Now, Uncle, what do you think of that?"

"Well, my boy," said Uncle Dan, "all that Judge Brownell says might easily come true and may unless we go quickly to the aid of the allies with large numbers of men and help them break the German line. Unless we can beat the submarines, they may prevent us from getting enough food to the allies to keep them going. In that case Germany would win. As matters stand today, our greatest need is trained men. If we had had several millions of men with military training in our industries and on our farms when the war came, who could have been called at once for service, I do not believe the kaiser would have forced the war upon us. As it was, he had no respect for us, and now we are in it and must go through with it. But never again must we be caught so wholly unprepared.

"There is only one safe way," said Uncle Dan, "and that is to adopt permanently universal military training, apply it to every young man who is physically fit, say in his nineteenth or twentieth year. The training can be carried forward in the United States training camps that are now being established for training men called by the selective draft. As soon as these men vacate these stations, they should be filled by younger men, and this should be made the permanent policy of the country."

Billie's mother, Mrs. Graham, had overheard the conversation. She came out and said: "Really, Brother Dan, are you serious as to the dangers of our country? If it is as bad as that, it is high time for us to wake up and do something about it."

"Exactly," replied Uncle Dan. "It is better to wake up now than to be rudely awakened later. We may as well understand, sister, that this is our war and we must win it or God help America. Everything that we have or hope to have—our liberties, our blessings, our opportunities are all involved in the great issue before us. Nothing must stand between us and winning this war. It is a question whether the peoples' right or the kaiser's might shall dominate the world. If there ever was a holy war, this is it. We are fighting for world liberty. We are fighting for the freedom of humanity. We are fighting for the right of men to govern themselves instead of being governed against their will by a war-mad overlord. Perilous times are ahead of us. We must be prepared to make any sacrifice, to perform any service that may be required of us."

"Oh, Uncle Dan," exclaimed Billie, "may I bring my chum, Jimmie Collins, when we have our next talk? He is a bug on this war business and just crazy to see you."

"Certainly," said Uncle Dan, with a hearty laugh. "If we are to have more talks, I shall be glad to have Jimmie join us."

Billie clapped his hands and ran to the phone and told Jimmie to be over at seven o'clock the next evening.

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## Teachers' Association.

Jackson County Teachers Association will meet at Gainesboro Saturday, November 10th 1917, at 10 a. m.

Devotional Exercises.—Rev. Gentry.

The Teacher as Guardian.—W. E. McDearman, John Johnson, Miss Nora Spivey.

How to Remove Hindrances.—C. W. Davis, Baugh Smith, Miss Otha Smith.

How History should be taught.—John E. Brown, Joe McGlasson, Miss Ruth Morgan.

How to make the school-room attractive.—Miss Lora Young, Miss Grace Gailbreath, Miss Virginia Johnson.

Child's Welfare, (paper).—Mrs. M. E. Gray. Discussed by C. T. Huffines, Miss Nannie Peek.

The Patriotic Duty of a Teacher.—H. Raggio Young.

What the teacher owes to the school and what the community owes to the teacher.—M. E. Gray, Mrs. Lena McDoin, W. C. Ragland.

Discipline.—Hyram Way, F. A. Richardson, Miss Leona Haile.

The importance of education under present conditions.—J. C. Tinsley, Miss Mary Cummins, Miss Lillian Lee.

Grammar, How the parts of speech and their modification should be taught.—Hugh Pharris, Miss Thodora Hogg, Miss Nell Gore.

Moral effect of music in the school.—Mitchel Dyer, Miss Lala Mai Quarles, Miss Cleo McGlasson.

How to make grade work more uniform.—Miss Estelle Gailbreath, L. F. Fuqua, Miss Ella Smith.

As this doubtless will be the last association this fall, I urge that every teacher attend and help make the institute interesting.

All subjects will be followed by general discussion.

Let all the leaders, or those assigned subjects, have their work condensed and to the point, i. e. not to long, but spiced with the best they have.

All who are interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend.

Most respectfully,  
W. L. Dixon,  
County Supt.

## COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philpot, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days. I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go. I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. I just was unable to do a thing. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me.

One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle. I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today.

VITAZONE—To take, or rub on, will do the work. Try a bottle the next time you come to town. On sale at L. B. Anderson's drug store.